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CHICHESTER RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Medical Officer

of Health

1959

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Map of Chichester Rural District
showing Parish Boundaries and Neighbouring Authorities

General Statistics

Area (in Acres)	102,765
Number of Parishes	42
Registrar-General's Estimate of Population—1958 mid-year	48,260
1959 mid-year	48,040
Number of Dwellings	15,981
Rateable Value (31st March, 1960) ...	£780,957
Ascertained Product of a Penny Rate (1959/1960)	£3,147

RURAL DISTRICT OF CHICHESTER

Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health for the Year 1959.

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Telephone:
Chichester 2245.

Public Health Department,
Pallant House,
Chichester.

September, 1960.

TO: The Chairman and Members of the
Chichester Rural District Council.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present to you the Annual Report on the health, social and sanitary conditions of the Chichester Rural District during the Year 1959.

The principal vital statistics for the year, together with comparative figures for 1958, are :

	Chichester Rural District		England and Wales	
	1959	1958	1959	1958
Estimated Home Population ..	48,040	48,260	45,386,000	45,109,000
Crude Birth Rate per 1,000 population ..	13.98	14.07	16.5	16.4
Crude Death Rate per 1,000 population ..	10.93	9.88	11.6	11.7

Births exceeded deaths during the year by 147, but the Registrar-General's estimated home population for 1959 shows a decrease of 220.

A number of sewerage schemes were started during the year, including the long awaited Aldingbourne and District Scheme. Details will be found in Section III of the Report.

I would like to express my appreciation to the Chairman of the Council, the Chairman of the Public Health Committee and Members for their support, to all Departments of the Council for information which they have supplied for inclusion herein, and to the Staff of the Public Health Department for their work during the year.

I am, Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

O.P. Geoghegan

Medical Officer of Health.

Section I.

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS.

The Chichester Rural District, one of the largest in the country, covers the South-Western quarter of the County of West Sussex. Formed under the West Sussex Review Order of 1933, when the Westbourne and Westhampnett Rural Districts were combined, it lies on the sea coast with the River Arun at its Eastern boundary and the County boundary between West Sussex and Hampshire to the West. The Northern boundary lies on the South Downs.

The City of Chichester is almost in the centre of the district, and the Bognor Regis Urban District towards the Eastern boundary of the coast line.

Farming and associated occupations employ the bulk of the population inland while the coastline - seventeen miles long - includes the popular resorts of Middleton-on-Sea, Pagham, Selsey, Bracklesham Bay and the Witterings, and attracts a large number of Summer visitors.

4,723 Caravans were licensed for use in the district in 1959.

Annual Reports become yearly less and less concerned with infectious diseases and more and more with larger questions of social care and physical wellbeing in the community. Like most sweeping statements this is only partly true. Certainly the Medical Officer of Health is not now preoccupied with outbreaks of enteric fever, smallpox, diphtheria and scarlatina; notifications of measles and whooping cough as inconveniences of childhood do still provide him with figures to juggle with and speculate upon if indeed he believes that the notification figures bear any real relation to the true incidence of these diseases, but Infectious Diseases in the old sense no longer occupy the Medical Officer's time as they once did.

There are, however, two diseases against which active campaigning is still necessary - Tuberculosis and Food Poisoning. Great advances have been made against tuberculosis in the last twenty years - deaths in England and Wales have been reduced from 30,231 in 1938, to 4,480 in 1958, and notifications from 50,689 to 29,838 in the same period. These figures show the great increase in effectiveness of treatment and the still high notification figures show that while the disease remains widespread, relatively fewer cases remain undiagnosed, probably

thanks to a more co-operative public and readily available Mass X-ray facilities. Only when notification figures show a progressive decrease will the end of tuberculosis be really in sight.

Food Poisoning is another story. Many improvements have been made in standards of food handling and a number of essentials which for years local authorities have been persuading traders to accept now have legal force under the Food Hygiene Regulations (washing facilities for staff, cold storage for vulnerable foods, impervious and easily cleanable working surfaces, and the exclusion of known disease carriers among staff are some important examples). The public no longer accepts as inevitable the very poor conditions under which food used normally to be exposed for sale. Refrigerated display cabinets are now the rule rather than the exception even in small shops.

Nevertheless the drop in the number of cases of food poisoning which might have been expected to result from these advances has been disappointing taking the country as a whole. Moreover, in this particular district cases of food poisoning continue to be notified and many more go untreated and therefore unreported. Housewives and caterers cannot be reminded too often that meat, particularly meat in "processed and made up" recipes is the vehicle of infection in more than three quarters of outbreaks where the cause can be found. Cooling and refrigeration of cooked meat which is to be used again is the first defence against infection and the second, and equally important, rule is - wash your hands before handling food and after using the lavatory.

Discussion of the Sewage Pollution of Coastal Waters which had decreased to some extent after the publicity given to it in 1958 received a sudden fillip with the publication in December 1959, of the report by a Research Committee of the Public Health Laboratory Service directed by the Medical Research Council. The findings of this Committee, which can be summarised in one paragraph of the Report - "The Committee's studies suggest that, with the possible exception of a few aesthetically revolting beaches round the coasts of England and Wales, the risk to health of bathing in sewage-contaminated sea-water can, for all practical purposes, be ignored" - were received with satisfaction in some quarters and disappointment in others, and public discussions after the report was published revealed a sharp division of opinion in the public health world.

Round the shores of Britain the coastal waters are in many places heavily polluted with crude sewage. Nobody can contest this fact. The only question which remains to be answered is "does the degree and extent of pollution justify the expenditure of very large sums of money to prevent it ?".

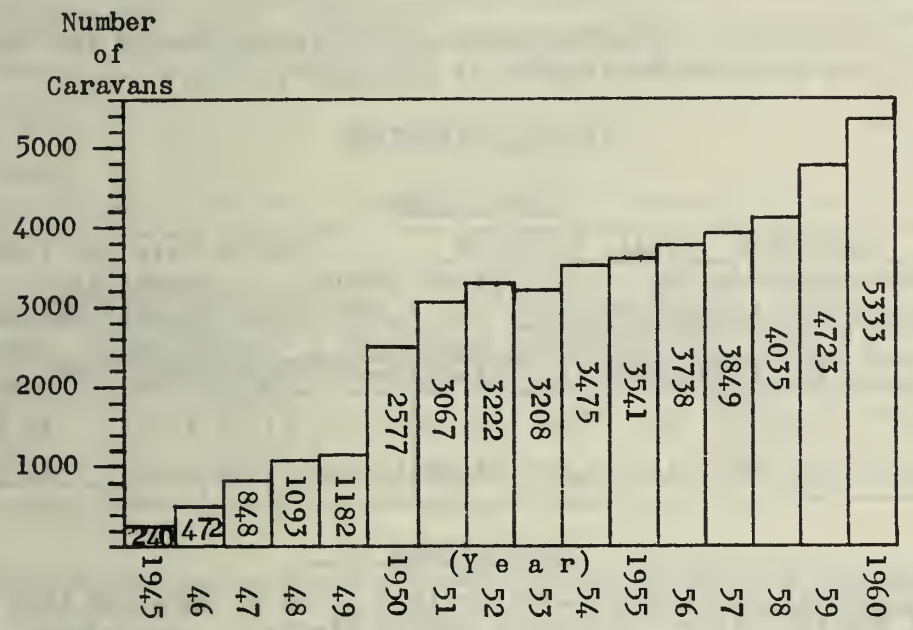
The Medical Research Council apparently intended to give a clear answer in the negative to this question by seeking to show that sea-water pollution could not be proved to have caused disease in man. Unfortunately however, the phrases "for all practical purposes" and "except for a few aesthetically revolting beaches", reveal that the Committee found themselves unable to confine their attention entirely to the scientific aspect of the matter and admitted the aesthetic undesirability of allowing the public to bathe in recognisable sewage. In fact, the Committee's report leaves the whole question very much as it was except perhaps for the charming suggestion that comminution of sewage solids before discharge into the sea would reduce the chances of the nuisance being detected by the bathing public.

It is pertinent, therefore, to repeat the remarks made in my Annual Report for 1957 :

> "..... although it has been stated that there is no evidence that sewage pollution has in fact caused any outbreaks of disease, is this the only criterion by which the problem should be judged ? Is the situation to continue to be accepted on this lack of evidence ? ..... many people have seen enough gross evidence for themselves to feel that it is high time even on aesthetic grounds alone that the problem should be tackled. Wherever a crude sewage outfall exists the question of replacing it with a proper treatment works should be seriously considered, no new outfall should be contemplated, nor should any works or development which will add to the existing volume of discharge be entertained. Nothing should be done to add to the problem and everything possible should be done to reduce it".

4,723 Caravans were licensed for use in the district in 1959, and of these, 117 are for use throughout the year. The rest are for the holiday season only (March 1st. to 31st. October). An increase of 688 since 1958 is more than three times the increase in any one year since 1951 and a provisional figure of 5,333 for 1960 does not indicate any falling off in

caravan site business. The diagram below shows graphically how caravans in the district have increased :



Apart from sheer numbers the caravan situation in the district also represents an achievement after years of hard work of which the Public Health Inspectors can be proud. Some sites still fall far short of the ideal, but for the most part, the sites in the district are well laid out and provide excellent facilities. It is interesting to look back to the sites which were licensed twelve years ago; when water-borne sewerage was unknown and indeed by some regarded as a luxury which could not reasonably be expected on a caravan site; when Sanitary Inspectors were glad to report that a particular site did satisfy the conditions of licence - just, and constant visits through the Summer were necessary to make sure that those conditions were observed. Although in those days the Department was concerned to see that the law was observed, it was not always easy to convince owners that good sites were good business as well as good hygiene. Nowadays, sanitary facilities on the best sites reach a very high standard, shops and community entertainment buildings are commonplace and caravan sites have become one of the most important businesses in the district.

Finally, the bare statistical facts of the Year 1959. The

Birth Rate of 15.09, the Death Rate of 11.25, and the Infant Mortality Rate of 11.9, all showed no significant change.

There was no notable incidence of disease during the year; details are given in Section VI of the report.

VITAL STATISTICS.

Live Births.

CHICHESTER RURAL DISTRICT								Birth Rate per 1,000 Population		
Total number (after adjustment for transfers)						Birth Rate per 1,000 population		West Sussex Districts		England and Wales
Year	Total	Sex		Illegitimate						
		M	F	Number	%	Crude	Corr.	Rural	Urban	
1958	679	341	338	25	3.68	14.07	15.19	13.06	15.43	16.4
1959	672	343	329	20	2.97	13.98	15,09	13.89	14.90	16.5

Stillbirths

CHICHESTER RURAL DISTRICT				Rate per 1000 total (live & still) Births		Rate per 1000 population	
Total Number (after adjustment for transfers)							
Year	Total	Sex		Chichester R. D.	England and Wales	Chichester R. D.	England and Wales
		M	F				
1958	20	10	10	28.61	21.6	0,41	0.36
1959	11	5	6	16.10	21.0	0,23	0.35

Total (live and still) Births.

1959.	Male	Female	Total
Live Births ..	343	329	672
Still Births ..	5	6	11
TOTAL BIRTHS	348	335	683

Infant Mortality - Deaths of Infants under 1 Year.

INFANT DEATHS					RATES PER 1000 LIVE BIRTHS			
CHICHESTER RURAL DISTRICT					Chichester R.D.	West Sussex		England and Wales
Year	Total	Sex		Illegit-imate		R.D's.	U.D's.	
		M	F					
1958	13	8	5	-	19.14	19.	17.	22.5
1959	8	5	3	-	11.90	17.	16.	22.2

Infant Mortality Rates - Chichester Rural District		
Year	Legitimate infants per 1000 legitimate live births	Illegitimate infants per 1000 illegitimate live births
1958	19.87	Nil
1959	16.87	Nil

	Neo-natal Mortality (Deaths under 4 weeks)		Early Neo-Natal Mortality (Deaths under 1 week)		Perinatal Mortality (Stillbirths and Deaths under 1 week combined)	
	1959	1958	1959	1958	1959	1958
Total Deaths ..	5	9	5	9	16	29
Mortality Rate per 1000 total live births ..	7.44	13.25	7.44	13.25		
Mortality Rate per 1000 total live and still births					23.42	41.48

Maternal Deaths (including Abortion).

Chichester R.D.	Maternal Mortality Rate per 1000 total births			
Year	Total Deaths	Chichester R.D.	West Sussex		England and Wales
			R.D's.	U.D's.	
1958	Nil	-	0.49	-	0.43
1959	Nil	-	0.47	0.28	0.38

Deaths.

CHICHESTER RURAL DISTRICT						WEST SUSSEX DISTRICTS		ENGLAND AND WALES
Total Deaths (after adjustment for transfers)				Death Rates per 1000 population		Death Rate per 1000 population		Death Rate per 1000 population
Year	Total	Sex						
		M	F	Crude	Corr.	Rural	Urban	
1958	477	254	223	9.88	10.17	13.09	14.22	11.7
1959	525	273	252	10.93	11.25	13.66	14.55	11.6

The chief causes of death in order of frequency were :-

	1959	1958
(i) Diseases of the heart & circulatory system	189(36%)	172(36%)
(ii) Neoplasms (growths)	120(23%)	89(19%)
(iii) Vascular lesions of nervous system	66(13%)	77(16%)
(iv) Respiratory Diseases(exclud. Tuberculosis)	50(10%)	53(11%)

The natural increase in population, i.e., the number of births minus the number of deaths, is 147.

Of the total deaths, 373 or 71% occurred in persons aged 65 years or over, and of these, 228 or 41% of the total deaths occurred in persons aged 75 years or over.

The table on page 12 shows the age, sex distribution and causes of death during 1959.

DEATH RATES PER 1,000 POPULATION.

	1959	1958.
Pulmonary Tuberculosis ..	0.06	0.10
Tuberculosis, Other ..	Nil	Nil
Respiratory Diseases (excluding Pulmonary Tuberculosis)	1.04	1.09
Cancer	2.49	1.84
DEATHS FROM DIARRHOEA AND ENTERITIS (Children under 2 years of age)	Nil	Nil
Death Rate per 1,000 live births	Nil	Nil

Table of causes of Death at different periods of Life - 1959.

R.G. List No.	Causes of Death	Sex	All Ages	Weeks		Years									
				0-	4-	1-	5-	15-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65-	75-	85-
	ALL CAUSES	M	273	3	2	4	1	6	2	5	21	43	79	82	25
		F	252	2	1	3	1	1	2	10	11	34	66	78	43
1	Tuberculosis, respiratory	M	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	-
		F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9	Other infective and parasitic diseases	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		F	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
10	Malignant neoplasms, stomach	M	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	2	-
		F	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
11	Ditto lung, bronchus	M	25	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	4	6	13	-	-
		F	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	2	1
12	Ditto breast	F	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	3	1	2	-
13	Ditto uterus	F	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	1	-
14	Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	M	30	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	9	8	8	3
		F	35	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	2	11	5	9	5
15	Leukaemia, aleukaemia	M	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-
		F	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
16	Diabetes	M	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	-
		F	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-
17	Vascular lesions of nervous system	M	25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	5	13	4
		F	41	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	13	15	8
18	Coronary disease, angina	M	52	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	8	16	22	2
		F	35	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	19	10	2
19	Hypertension with heart disease	M	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	4	-
		F	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	1	1
20	Other heart disease	M	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	9	6	3
		F	39	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	3	5	15	15
21	Other circulatory disease	M	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	7	3	1
		F	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	5	7	2
22	Influenza	M	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	-
		F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
23	Pneumonia	M	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	5	6
		F	11	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	4	3
24	Bronchitis	M	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	6	4	-
		F	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	1	-	1
25	Other diseases of respiratory system	M	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	3	-
		F	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
26	Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	M	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	1	2	-
		F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
27	Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	M	5	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	-
		F	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
28	Nephritis and nephrosis	M	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
		F	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	-
29	Hyperplasia, prostate	M	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	3
31	Congenital malformations	M	3	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		F	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
32	Other defined & ill-defined diseases	M	19	2	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	2	7	3	3
		F	17	1	-	2	-	-	-	2	1	2	2	5	2
33	Motor vehicle accidents	M	7	-	-	1	1	2	1	-	1	1	-	-	-
		F	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
34	All other accidents	M	5	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	1	-	1	1	-
		F	10	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	-	1	1	2	2
35	Suicide	M	3	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	-	-	-	-
		F	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	-

No deaths were recorded as due to: (2) Tuberculosis, other;
(3) Syphilitic Disease; (4) Diphtheria; (5) Whooping Cough;
(6) Meningococcal Infections; (7) Acute Poliomyelitis;
(8) Measles; (30) Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion;
(36) Homicide and operations of war.

Table showing Vital Statistics for the Years 1950 - 1959.

Year	Estimated Population	Total Live Births			Birth Rate			Total Deaths			Death Rate			Infant Deaths			Infant Death Rate	Natural Increase
		M	F	Total	Crude	Comp. Factor	Corr.	M	F	Total	Crude	Comp. Factor	Corr.	M	F	Total		
1950	42,490	311	295	606	14.26	1.08	15.40	239	257	496	11.67	0.93	10.85	11	9	20	33.	110
1951	43,170	322	324	646	14.96	1.08	16.15	283	231	514	11.90	0.93	11.06	6	2	8	12.3	132
1952	43,700	346	313	659	15.08	1.08	16.28	233	214	447	10.22	0.93	9.50	10	4	14	21.2	212
1953	44,090	340	344	684	15.51	1.08	16.75	237	213	450	10.20	0.93	9.48	6	4	10	14.6	234
1954	45,520	366	338	704	15.46	1.14	17.62	247	209	456	10.01	0.91	9.10	8	12	20	28.4	248
1955	46,540	377	313	690	14.82	1.14	16.89	242	237	479	10.29	0.91	9.36	5	4	9	13.04	211
1956	47,310	374	299	673	14.2	1.09	15.49	251	221	472	9.97	1.03	10.26	8	7	15	22.28	201
1957	48,030	353	332	685	14.26	1.08	15.40	263	207	470	9.78	1.03	10.07	8	3	11	16.05	215
1958	48,260	341	338	679	14.07	1.08	15.19	254	223	477	9.88	1.03	10.17	8	5	13	19.14	202
1959	48,040	343	329	672	13.98	1.08	15.09	273	252	525	10.93	1.03	11.25	5	3	8	11.90	147

Section II.

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE AREA.

Hospitals.

The hospitals providing accommodation and treatment for residents of the District are administered by the South-West Metropolitan Regional Hospital Board and are as follows :-

Hospital	Telephone Number	Number of Beds
General Hospitals:		
Royal West Sussex Hospital, Broyle Road, Chichester	Chichester 2685	202
St. Richard's Hospital, Spitalfield Lane, Chichester	Chichester 2671	400
Bognor Regis War Memorial Hospital, Bersted Street, Bognor Regis	Bognor Regis 418	32
Southlands Hospital, Shoreham-by-Sea.	Shoreham 2381	411
Cottage Hospitals:		
Midhurst Cottage Hospital, Easebourne, Midhurst	Midhurst 105	22
Petworth Cottage Hospital, Pulborough Road, Petworth	Petworth 2106	13
Tuberculosis Sanatoria:		
Aldingbourne Chest Hospital, Norton, Near Chichester	Eastergate 2229	64
Bognor Regis Sanatorium Annexe, Hawthorn Road, Bognor Regis	Bognor Regis 151	45
Infectious Disease Hospital:		
Chichester Infectious Disease Hospital, Spitalfield Lane.	Chichester 2126	48
Maternity:		
Zachary Merton Maternity Home, Rustington, Sussex	Rustington 1515	50
Sussex Maternity & Womens Hospital, 80 Buckingham Road, Brighton	Brighton 25741	62

Laboratory Service.

The Central Laboratory, Milton Road, Portsmouth, under the Director, Dr. K.E.A. Hughes, continued its prompt and efficient service.

Examinations carried out during 1959 were as follows :-

Nature of Specimen.	Number.
Milk	146
Water	171
Faeces	300
Smoked Sausage ..	1
Bacon	2
Rinses	2
Total	622

In addition, fourteen sewage effluents from the Maudlin disposal works, and five water samples - three from Woodmancote Waterworks and one each from private estate bores at Merston and Tortington - were submitted to Public Analysts for chemical analysis.

Ambulances.

The Local Health Authority (the West Sussex County Council) provides an ambulance service with ambulances operating from Bognor Regis, Chichester and Littlehampton under radio control.

The West Sussex County Council is also responsible for the Hospital Car Service.

Home Nursing and Midwifery.

General District Nurses, Midwives, Health Visitors and School Nurses are employed by the West Sussex County Council to serve in the Rural District.

Treatment Centres and Clinics.

Ante-Natal Clinics	-	held at Chichester, Bognor Regis, Felpham, Selsey, Thorney Island and Yapton.
Child Guidance Clinic	-	held at Chichester.
Eye Clinics	-	held at Chichester and Bognor Regis.
Infant Weighing Centres	-	held at East Wittering, Hunston, North Mundham, Oving, Sidlesham, Tangmere and West Ashling.

Treatment Centres and Clinics (Contd.)

Infant Welfare Centres	-	held at Aldingbourne, Aldwick and Pagham, Bognor Regis, Bosham, Chichester, Felpham, Selsey, Southbourne, Thorney Island, Walberton, Westbourne and Yapton.
Orthopaedic Clinic	-	held at Chichester and Littlehampton.
School Children (Minor Ailments)	-	held at Chichester and Bognor Regis.
Speech Therapy Clinics	-	held at Chichester, Bognor Regis and Littlehampton.
Chest Clinic	-	held at Aldingbourne Chest Hospital.
Venereal Diseases Clinics	-	held at St. Richard's Hospital, Chichester; St. Mary's Hospital, Portsmouth; and Worthing Hospital.

Nursing Homes.

There is one Nursing Home in the District registered by the West Sussex County Council under Section 187 of the Public Health Act, 1936. The accommodation available is for ten convalescent (children) cases.

National Assistance Act, 1948.

(a) Section 47.

No formal action was necessary.

(b) Section 50.

One burial was carried out during 1959.

Health Education.

Talks were given to a number of local organisations on the various aspects of health education.

Section III.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

Water Supply.

Over ninety-six per cent of the houses in the Rural District have a piped water supply from one or other of the following water undertakings :-

Bognor Regis Urban District Council
Chichester City Corporation
Chichester Rural District Council
Selsey Water Company
Arundel Borough Council (part of Tortington Parish only).
Petworth Rural District Council (part of Upwaltham Parish only).

Of the remaining houses, approximately 1.5% have a piped supply from private estates, so that 98% of dwellings in this District have piped water.

Of the 42 Parishes in the district, Madehurst is the only parish without a public mains supply in regular use, but even in this area, which is at present served by a piped private estate supply, facilities are available to enable mains water from the Bognor Regis Undertaking to be pumped into the private estate pipe line should the need arise.

The water supplied by the statutory water undertakings is all chlorinated before distribution, the supplies being constant and adequate to meet the demands of the distribution areas.

No shortage of water for domestic use was reported during the year.

All workmen employed at the Woodmancote Waterworks are specially examined on appointment and at regular intervals thereafter.

The table on page 18 shows the state of the water supplies in the various parishes of the District.

Bognor Regis Urban District Council.

The Waterworks Undertaking owned by this Authority consists of the works and supply area previously comprising the Bognor and Slindon Waterworks Companies, which were taken over in 1929 and 1931 respectively.

Chichester Rural District - Water Supplies, 1959.

Parish	Total No. of dwellings.	Means of Water Supply							No direct supply	
		Mains Inside	Mains Outside	Private Estate Mains	Wells		R.W. Tanks			
					A	B	A	B	A	B
Aldingbourne	598	595	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
Appledram	71	71	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Barnham	148	148	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bersted	535	535	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Birdham	387	382	2	-	3	-	-	-	-	-
Bosham	1097	1056	20	-	4	15	-	2	-	-
Boxgrove	266	236	5	17	1	7	-	-	-	-
Chidham	286	252	10	12	7	3	-	1	-	1
Climping	84	82	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
Compton	170	145	10	5	1	2	4	1	-	2
Donnington	438	438	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Earnley	67	66	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Eartham	36	36	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
East Dean	102	82	1	8	5	6	-	-	-	-
Eastergate	373	373	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
East Wittering	781	778	1	-	-	2	-	-	-	-
Ford +	25	21	-	-	1	3	-	-	-	-
Funtington	420	352	11	19	12	24	-	1	-	1
Hunston	183	178	2	-	3	-	-	-	-	-
Lavant	337	309	14	8	-	4	-	2	-	-
Madehurst	50	1	-	47 *	-	2	-	-	-	-
Marden	30	11	-	19 *	-	-	-	-	-	-
Middleton-on-Sea	1242	1242	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
North Mundham	274	254	-	-	4	16	-	-	-	-
Oving	238	208	2	22	6	-	-	-	-	-
Pagham	767	752	4	-	-	11	-	-	-	-
Selsey	1549	1536	6	-	2	5	-	-	-	-
Sidlesham	390	372	3	-	4	11	-	-	-	-
Singleton	183	155	1	2	17	4	-	3	1	-
Slindon	182	182	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stoughton	253	219	11	-	8	6	5	3	-	1
Tangmere +	61	59	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
Tortington	147	123	-	24	-	-	-	-	-	-
Upwaltham	12	8	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-
Walberton	563	539	13	4	6	1	-	-	-	-
Westbourne	1849	1799	24	12	1	10	-	1	-	2
West Dean	165	107	-	31	2	8	-	17	-	-
Westhampnett	147	105	7	34	-	1	-	-	-	-
West Itchenor	94	94	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
West Thorney +	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
West Wittering	790	775	11	-	2	2	-	-	-	-
Yapton	588	586	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-
TOTALS	15981	15265	159	264	93	148	9	35	1	7
Percentage of Total Dwellings		95.52	0.99	1.65	1.51		0.28		0.05	

Note: + Service quarters excluded.
A Mains water available but premises not connected.
B No mains water available.
* Facilities available to enable mains water to be pumped into the private estate mains.

Estimated population deriving water from :

	Population
(a) Public Mains	46,366(96.52%)
(b) Private Estate Mains	795(1.65%)
(c) Wells and Rainwater Tanks ..	855(1.78%)
Estimated population dependent on neighbouring supplies or other sources ..	24(0.05%)
Total Population	48,040

Bognor Regis Urban District Council (Contd.)

The mains of the Undertaking are available in the following Parishes of the Chichester Rural District :-

Aldingbourne	Climping	Middleton-on-Sea	Tortington
Barnham	Eastergate	Pagham	Walberton
Bersted	Eartham	Slindon	Yapton
Boxgrove	Ford	Tangmere	

Water supplies are derived from wells situated at Fontwell Avenue, Eastergate, where the two 24" boreholes pierce the underlying chalk strata. The Undertaking possesses four service reservoirs situated at Littleheath, Eartham (2½ million gallons); Nore Hill, Slindon (2 million gallons); Balls Hut, Fontwell (500,000 gallons); and a further one at Slindon of 125,000 gallons.

(a) Extensions of Mains and New Domestic Services.

Parish	Length of Extension (Yards)
Bersted	1,460
Eastergate	310
Middleton-on-Sea	215
Pagham	1,760
Yapton	50
Total	3,795

New Domestic Services provided - 252.

(b) Water Analyses.

Bacteriological and chemical reports on routine samples of water taken by this Undertaking at the Arun Road Depot, Bognor Regis, showed the supply to be pure and wholesome in character and suitable for public supply purposes.

Details of samples taken by the staff of the Chichester Rural District Council, and submitted for bacteriological examination, are given on page 23.

Chichester City Corporation.

The mains of this Undertaking are available in the following Parishes within the Chichester Rural District :-

Appledram	Earnley	Lavant	Westhampnett
Birdham	East Dean	Oving	West Itchenor
Bosham	East Wittering	Singleton	West Wittering
Donnington	Funtington	West Dean	

The water supplied by the Chichester Corporation is derived

from wells, boreholes and headings in chalk strata at Fishbourne and Funtington. It undergoes a continuous process of purification by the addition of appropriate quantities of chlorine and ammonia at the Funtington Waterworks and by super chlorination followed by partial dechlorination at the Fishbourne Waterworks.

Storage capacity is provided in the following service reservoirs and water tower :-

Chalk Pit Lane, East Lavant	-	2,000,000 gallons
Highdown, West Dean	-	52,000 gallons
Nursery, West Dean	-	114,000 gallons
Canada, West Dean	-	20,000 gallons
East Dean	-	17,000 gallons
Wittering Water Tower	-	80,000 gallons

(a) Extensions of Mains and New Domestic Services.

Situation	Length (Yds.)
Westlands Farm, Birdham	483
Off Crooked Lane, Birdham	155
Church Meadow, Bosham Lane, Bosham	73
Upper Wolves Copse, Bosham	200
Belgrave Crescent, Donnington	77
Solent Road, East Wittering	123
Elm Close, Bracklesham Bay	67
Off Peerley Road and Stocks Lane, East Wittering	27
Langdale Avenue, Oving	491
Spinney Estate, West Itchenor	24
Total	1720

New Domestic Services provided — 233

(b) Water Analyses.

Twenty-six samples of tap water from consumers' premises (7 in the City and 19 in the Rural District), and 26 samples from the Fishbourne delivery main were submitted by the Undertaking for bacteriological examination. The results in each case showed that the water was of satisfactory bacterial purity indicative of a wholesome water suitable for drinking and domestic purposes. Chemically the water was free from iron and other metals, it contained no excess of salinity or mineral constituents, and was of the highest standard of organic quality.

Chichester Rural District Council.

(a) Woodmancote Waterworks.

The source of water supplied by the Council is from the Woodmancote Waterworks where two boreholes are in use, each sunk to a depth of approximately 400 feet, from which two submergible pumps discharge into the reservoir.

Water is distributed to the Parishes of Westbourne (including Aldsworth), West Thorney, Chidham, Stoughton (including Forestside and Walderton), Compton (including West Marden), and Marden. The supply is chlorinated before distribution.

Three samples of water submitted for chemical analysis were reported satisfactory. Reports received on samples submitted for bacteriological examination are summarised on page 23.

(b) Extensions of Mains and New Domestic Services.

No new mains were laid during 1959.

Seventy-four new domestic services were provided - Chidham (12); Marden (2); Westbourne (60).

Selsey Water Company.

This Undertaking supplies water which it obtains from the Chichester City Corporation in bulk and is therefore derived from the Funtington or Fishbourne sources which are already mentioned previously.

The Parishes supplied in the Chichester Rural District are Donnington, Hunston, North Mundham, Selsey and Sidlesham.

During the year mains extensions of 100 yards and 65 yards were carried out at Grafton Road and Longacre, off Green Lane, Selsey, respectively.

Ninety new domestic services were provided - Donnington (1); Hunston (8); North Mundham (12); Selsey (64); Sidlesham (5).

Arundel Borough Council.

The Fitzalan Howard Estates Ltd. provide water to this Undertaking from a borehole and well situated in Mill Road, Arundel. The water is chlorinated before distribution.

A number of properties in the Tortington Parish only of the Chichester Rural District are supplied from this source, some via the Arundel Borough mains and others through the private estate pipelines of the Fitzalan Howard Estates Ltd.

Petworth Rural District Council.

This Undertaking obtains water from springs and boreholes situated at Haslingbourne, Near Petworth; it is chlorinated before distribution. Only a small number of properties in the Chichester Rural District are supplied from this source, all situated in the Parish of Upwaltham, the water being pumped into a private service pipeline.

Private Estate Supplies.

The quality of water from these supplies fluctuated throughout the year and constant sampling was necessary to impress upon owners concerned the need for regular attention. It is pleasing to record that owners have co-operated in an endeavour to maintain satisfactory supplies, and to this end hand dosing of the supply at Madehurst was commenced during the year, while at Westhampnett an automatic chlorinating plant was installed to supersede hand dosing carried out previously.

Private Estates seldom have the qualified staff available and continuous supervision is required by the Public Health Department.

On the 1st April, 1959, a private water undertaking at Southbourne which supplied 134 houses was incorporated in the Council's own water undertaking.

General.

A number of samples of water taken from individual wells concerned premises situate within the statutory area of supply of one or other of the Water Undertakings, and where unfavourable reports were received, the owners concerned were requested to afford a mains supply to the premises.

It is encouraging to be able to report that the past few years have seen a steady decline in the number of dwellings which have a water service outside the house. A large area of the district has awaited sewers for some years and its advent should encourage further improvement not only in water supply but in housing standards generally.

Water Analyses.

Five samples of water - three from the Council's Woodmancote Waterworks and two from Private Estate Supplies - were taken and submitted for chemical analysis. With the exception of one of the Private Estate supply samples, all proved satisfactory.

Samples of water taken from various other sources and

Water Analyses (Contd.)

submitted for bacteriological examination totalled 171. The following table gives details of the results received :-

Source	No. of Samples taken	BACTERIOLOGICAL		
		Satis-factory	Suspi-cious	Unsatis-factory
Bognor Regis U.D.C.	11	10	-	1 +
Chichester City Corporation	15	13	1	1 ø
Chichester R.D.C.	11	10	-	1 *
Petworth R.D.C.	1	-	-	1
Private Estate Supplies	111	43	-	68
Individual Well Supplies	18	10	-	8
Rainwater Tanks	2	-	-	2
Miscellaneous	2	1	-	1
Totals	171	87	1	83

Notes: + Dairy Supply * New Main
ø Repeat sample proved satisfactory.

Drainage and Sewerage.

I am indebted to Mr. J.K. Lawson, the Council's Engineer and Surveyor, and to his Staff, for the details recorded under this heading and under Public Cleansing :-

New Sewers.

The laying of sewers and construction of the sewage disposal plant at Pagham has continued.

Stage I of the Sidlesham Sewerage Scheme, which enables the drainage of the Shotford Council Houses and of thirteen private properties, was completed in May.

Schemes commenced during the year were Stage I of the Aldingbourne and District Sewerage Scheme, and Stage II of the Lavant and West Ashling Sewerage Schemes.

Improvements to the Tangmere Disposal Works were also completed during 1959.

Connections to Sewer and Drainage.

The following table gives details of houses connected to the sewers and of those provided with cesspool drainage :-

Connections to Sewer and Drainage (Contd.)

PARISH	Properties connected to sewer				New Private Houses drained to Cesspools
	New Council Houses	New Private Houses	Existing Houses	TOTAL	
Aldingbourne	-	-	-	-	20
Bersted	6	32	1	39	-
Birdham	-	-	-	-	14
Bosham	-	18	1	19	6
Boxgrove	8	-	16	24	-
Chidham	-	-	-	-	8
Compton	-	-	1	1	-
Donnington	-	18	-	18	-
Eastergate	-	-	-	-	18
East Wittering	-	23	9	32	-
Funtington	-	-	1	1	2
Hunston	-	3	1	4	-
Lavant	-	2	-	2	3
Middleton-on-Sea	-	37	7	44	-
North Mundham	3	4	-	7	4
Oving	-	39	-	39	3
Pagham	-	44	30	74	8
Selsey	-	48	5	53	3
Sidlesham	-	1	6	7	3
Singleton	8	-	-	8	-
Slindon	-	-	-	-	5
Stoughton	-	-	-	-	2
Tortington	-	4	-	4	-
Walberton	-	-	-	-	1
Westbourne	8	43	3	54	3
West Wittering	8	35	3	46	1
Yapton	4	-	-	4	8
TOTALS	45	351	84	480	112

Public Cleansing.

Details of this service for the year under review are set out herewith :-

Refuse Collection.

The refuse collection service has been maintained during the year and a weekly rear collection is given to 98% of the population, the remainder receiving a collection at fortnightly intervals.

Refuse Collection (Contd.)

Two new Dennis "Paxit II" vehicles were purchased and put into service in June and July respectively. The capacity of these vehicles is 18 to 24 cubic yards and the number of vehicles in use has been reduced to 11. Three smaller Dennis vehicles were taken out of service.

During the year 5,647 loads of refuse were collected and a mileage of 119,246 was run in maintaining the service. All refuse collected was disposed of at the Council's existing controlled tips at Slindon Bottom; Ferry Road, Sidlesham; and Hambrook Marlpit.

The work of excavating for and covering the refuse has again been carried out by the Council's Allis-Chalmers Tracto-Shovel. A new Bedford ten ton tractor unit was purchased in September to replace the Council's Low Loader.

Salvage.

Income during the year amounted to £6,892, a decrease of £390 over the figure for 1958. This decrease was mainly due to a restriction placed on the quantity of newspaper accepted by the Mills and a reduction in the price obtained for this commodity.

Details of the various items disposed of are set out herewith :-

Material.	Weight			Value		
	Tons	Cwts.	Qrs.	£.	s.	d.
Paper ..	734	-	1	6,012.	12.	3.
Rags ..	26	11	3	829.	18.	2.
Metals ..	2	10	3	44.	14.	4.
Miscellaneous				5.	8.	9.
Total Value				£ 6,892.	13.	6.

Cesspool Emptying.

The Council continues to provide a rateborne cesspool emptying service, which allows one free emptying at intervals of three months, to premises where connection to the main sewer is not possible. Where a main sewer is available to properties, emptyings of cesspools are only undertaken upon payment of the appropriate fee.

The demand on this service continues to increase, and details of work carried out during 1959, together with comparative figures for the two previous years, are set out herewith :-

Cesspool Emptying (Contd.)

Year	Number of Vehicles	Total Cesspools Emptied	Total Vehicle Loads	Total Gallonage	Total Mileage
1959	10	13,912	16,355	16,246,900	162,966
1958	9	13,496	15,439	14,424,900	151,150
1957	9	11,643	13,248	12,930,600	131,061

Cesspool contents are deposited into the various sewerage systems.

Pail Closets.

The Council do not undertake the collection and disposal of pail closet contents.

Public Conveniences.

Public conveniences provided by the Council are situated at Bosham; Bracklesham Bay; Pagham Beach; East Street and Marine Hotel, Selsey; and off Shore Road, West Wittering.

Rivers and Streams.

No action was necessary in connection with the prevention of pollution of any of the rivers and streams in the district.

A total of 215 inspections were made in connection with complaints of pollution of ditches or to rectify stoppages caused by neglect.

Shops Act,1950.

The Department is responsible for the enforcement of the whole of Section 38 of the Shops Act, 1950, the West Sussex County Council having delegated to the District Council their powers and duties under the provisions of Sub-sections (3), (4) and (5).

Visits in connection with the administration of shops generally under the Food and Drugs Act are separately recorded under Section V.

Clean Air Act, 1956.

Complaints of smoke nuisance from four industrial premises were received and the provisions of the Act were brought to the attention of the proprietors concerned.

Factories Acts, 1937 to 1959.

Part I.

1. INSPECTIONS for purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections made by Public Health Inspectors).

Premises (1)	Number on Register (2)	Number of Inspections (3)	Written Notices (4)	Occupiers Prosecuted (5)
(i) Factories in which Sections 1,2,3,4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	5	-	-	-
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	162	66	4	-
(iii) Other Premises in which Sec. 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers premises)	4	4	-	-
Total	171	70	4	-

2. Cases in which DEFECTS were found:

Particulars (1)	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases where prosecutions instituted (6)
	Found (2)	Remedied. (3)	Referred To H.M. Inspector (4)	Referred By H.M. Inspector (5)	
Want of cleanliness(S.1.)	-	-	-	-	-
Overcrowding(S.2.)	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable temperature(S.3)	-	-	-	-	-
Inadequate ventilation(S.4.)	-	-	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floors(S.6.) ..	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary Conveniences(S.7.)					
(a) Insufficient ..	2	2	-	1	-
(b) Unsuitable or def.	1	6	-	-	-
(c) Not separate for sexes ..	-	-	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork) ..	2	4	-	1	-
Total	5	12	-	2	-

Factories Acts (Contd.)

PART VIII OF THE ACT.

Outwork
(Sections 110 and 111)

Nature of work (1)	No.of outworkers in August list required by Section 110 (1)(c) (2)	No. of cases of default in sending lists to Council (3)	No.of prosecutions for failure to supply lists (4)	No.of instances of work in unwholesome premises (5)	Notices served (6)	Prosecutions (7)
Wearing apparel (Making etc.)	4	-	-	-	-	-

(No other Outworkers notified)

Section 34 - Means of Escape in Case of Fire.

Six certificates (one amended) were granted during 1959.

Swimming Baths and Pools.

There are no public swimming baths in the District, but five holiday centres have swimming baths available for use by residents of the centres.

Caravans and Camping.

Movable dwellings licensed in the district during 1959 totalled 4,723, an increase of 688 when compared with the figure for the previous year.

A summary of licences issued, and of the number of inspections made, are set out below, and for comparison, the annual figures from 1954 onwards are included :-

	1959	1958	1957	1956	1955	1954
Number of:						
Licensed Sites	221	216	210	209	204	205
Caravans allowed by licence	4723	4035	3849	3738	3541	3475
Total visits	524	466	681	552	436	821

Caravans and Camping (Contd.)

Contraventions.

Thirty-seven contraventions under Section 269 of the Public Health Act, 1936, were observed, and resulted in the service of twenty informal notices.

Twenty-three complaints of unsatisfactory conditions at camping sites were received, 16 of which were found to be justifiable and resulted in the service of 15 informal notices.

Eradication of Bed Bugs and Other Verminous Conditions.

No complaints of bug infestation were received.

Verminous conditions due to various causes were dealt with at a number of premises during the year. 101 Visits were made in this connection and disinfestations were either carried out by the Department with the use of smoke generators and spraying with insecticide, or suitable advice given.

Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949.

The rat destruction service which was established in 1944 continued to operate throughout the year. This service gives free advice and destruction of rats and mice on private premises, but a charge is made for operations at commercial buildings.

One Rodent Officer and two Rodent Operators are employed on this work.

Complaints of infestations received during 1959 numbered 482, an increase of 101 over the figure for the previous year.

Farm surveys were continued and 345 visits were made to agricultural premises, resulting in 24 infestations being referred to the various landowners.

The following is a summary of the work carried out during the year :-

Number of complaints received and found justified	482
Number of infestations observed during surveys:	
(a) At private dwellings and business premises	240
(b) At agricultural property	24
Total infestations	746
Number of infestations dealt with at:	
(a) Private Dwellings..	698
(b) Business premises	39
(c) Council premises	2
Total	739

Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949 (Contd.)

Number of visits made :	Private & Business Premises	Agricultural Premises	TOTAL
(a) Survey work	2469	345	2814
(b) Disinfestations	2948	-	2948
(c) Re-visits to infested agricultural premises	-	46	46
	Total Visits		5808

Treatment of Sewerage Systems.

Sewer tests were carried out over the Council's sewerage systems at Bosham, Middleton-on-Sea, Selsey and Westbourne, and the Divisional Rodent Inspector of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food was in attendance during part of the tests.

No takes were recorded.

West Sussex (Infestation Control) No. 2 Workable Area Committee.

This Committee was formed in January, 1944, and Dr. H.L. Lucking of this District Council continues to be the Chairman.

Rag Flock and Other Filling Materials Act, 1951.

One factory in the district is registered under this Act.

Pet Animals Act, 1951.

One application for a licence to keep pet animals was received and approved during the year.

Schools.

Improvements were carried out at various schools in the district as follows :-

Bosham County Primary School	- New oil fired heating.
Birdham C.E.(Controlled) School) Chidham Parochial School) Fishbourne C.E.(Controlled) Sc.)	- Hot water supply to cloakrooms.
East Wittering C.P. School	- Wash basins in male toilet.
Funtington County Primary School	- Washing facilities for staff.
North Mundham C.P. School	- Improvements to electric lighting and hot water supply to cloakroom.
Singleton C.E.(Controlled) Sc.	- Erection of storage hut.
Southbourne County Primary Sc.	- Toilets for male staff.

Petroleum (Regulation) Acts, 1928 and 1936.

Premises licensed during 1959 for the keeping of petroleum spirit were as follows :-

(a) Garage premises for re-sale ..	63
(b) Commercial and agricultural consumers (not for re-sale) ..	111
(c) Local Authorities	2
Total	176

Mortuary Accommodation.

There are no public mortuaries situated in the Rural District, but by agreement, use is made when necessary of mortuaries owned and maintained by either the Chichester City Corporation or the Bognor Regis Urban District Council.

Summary of Visits and Inspections.

(1) (a) Public Health Act, 1936 :	
General Nuisances	57
Keeping of Animals	67
Re accumulations	66
Watercourses, ditches, etc.	215
Drainage	292
Infectious Diseases	412
Insect Pests, etc.	101
Caravan Sites	524
Workplaces	4
(b) Housing Acts	667
(c) Factories Acts, 1937 to 1959	70
(d) Shops Act	6
(e) Food and Drugs Act, 1955 :	
Shops	63
Ice Cream premises	9
Restaurants and Cafes	40
Milk Distributors, Dairies & Milk Shops .	47
Bakehouses	3
Food Vehicles	17
Slaughterhouses	740
General visits - condemnations etc.	27
Total carried forward	3,427

Summary of Visits and Inspections (Contd.)

Total brought forward ..		3,427
(f) Miscellaneous :		
Water supplies		234
Petroleum Acts		165
Other visits		107
(g) Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949		5,808
Total Visits ..		9,741
Interviews		204
(2) Notices:		
Number of complaints received ..		809
Number of complaints justified and dealt with ..		726
Number of nuisances and/or contraventions observed ..		358
Number of :		
(a) Informal Notices served ..		160
(b) Statutory Notices served (Public Health Act, 1936 - Section 93)		1
(3) Legal Proceedings		Nil
(4) Sampling :		
(a) Water		176
(b) Milk		146
(c) Sewage Effluents		14
(d) Faeces		300
(e) Miscellaneous		5
(5) Sanitary Improvements :		
Connections to main sewers :		
(a) Existing houses ..	84	
(b) New houses ..	396	480
Existing properties provided with mains water		45

Section IV.

HOUSING

At the end of August, 1959, the Council's list of housing applicants showed 694 names (675 in 1958).

Sixty-one casual vacancies occurred in existing Council houses during the year, and 45 new Council houses were completed. Of the 106 families housed by the Council for the first time, 41 came from dwellings which came under the "slum" clearance programme. In addition, and in order to make the best use of all types of Council accommodation, it was possible for the transfer of 64 existing tenants to be made during 1959.

Slum clearance action under the five year programme started in 1955 has continued during the year, and the following summary gives details of the number of houses dealt with :-

Housing Act, 1957 - Section 16.

Houses Represented	33	(10 await rehousing of tenants).
Houses Closed	36	(13 Represented Pre-1959).
Houses Demolished	6	(All Represented Pre-1959).
Houses Reconditioned	24	(Into 22 dwellings - all Represented Pre-1959).

Housing Act, 1957 - Section 42 (Clearance Areas)

Houses Represented	7	(Flats 1-7 The Rookery Lumley- In January, 1960, it was decided to deal with these dwellings individually under Section 16).
Houses Demolished	2	

Housing (Financial Provisions) Act, 1958 - Section 30.

Discretionary Grants for 98 properties to the value of £30,384 were approved by the Council during the year.

House Purchase and Housing Act, 1959 - Section 4.

Thirteen Standard Grants for a total of £1,805 were approved. One application was refused.

New Building.

Forty-five Council houses and 463 private houses were completed and the distribution of these new dwellings is shown in the table on page 34.

New Building (Contd.)

Parish	Council	Private	Parish	Council	Private
Aldingbourne	-	20	Totals Brt.Fwd.	14	204
Bersted	6	32	North Mundham	3	8
Birdham	-	14	Oving	-	42
Bosham	-	24	Pagham	-	52
Boxgrove	8	-	Selsey	-	51
Chidham	-	8	Sidlesham	-	4
Donnington	-	18	Singleton	8	-
Eastergate	-	18	Slindon	-	5
East Wittering	-	23	Stoughton	-	2
Funtington	-	2	Tortington	-	4
Hunston	-	3	Walberton	-	1
Lavant	-	5	Westbourne	8	46
Middleton-on-Sea	-	37	West Wittering	8	36
			Yapton	4	8
Totals crd. fwd.	14	204	TOTALS	45	463

Rent Act, 1957.

Eight applications for Certificates of Disrepair were received during the year. One application was withdrawn, but in the remaining seven cases notices of proposal to issue Certificates of Disrepair were served on the respective landlords. Defects were remedied in four cases and undertakings to remedy defects were received in respect of the other three.

Summary of Housing Accommodation administered by the Council.

Council Houses:

Erected pre-war	541	
Erected 1947-1959	1,578	2,119
Hutted Camps: Semi-permanent bungalows		7
Miscellaneous		6
TOTAL		2,132

Temporary Hutted Accommodation.

With the demolition of nine units at Woodcote Avenue, Westerton, the use of hutted accommodation for temporary housing has virtually been terminated. Two semi-permanent bungalows remain in use at Fletcher Place, North Mundham, and five at Uplands, Yapton, the latter being used, as far as possible, for emergency cases on a temporary basis.

Building Programme.

The Council's proposed building programme for 1960 is as follows :-

	Number of Houses Recommended.	
	Original Programme	Revised Programme
Bersted ..	4	4
Bosham ..	14	10
Boxgrove ..	8	8
Donnington ..	10	-
Hunston ..	6	6
Lavant ..	4	4
Oving ..	10	4
Selsey ..	6	-
Southbourne ..	10	10
Westbourne ..	6	4
Westerton ..	6	6
West Wittering	6	4
Totals	90	60

HOUSING STATISTICS.

1. Inspection of Dwelling-houses during the Year.

(1) (a) Number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts) 168

(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose 607

(2) (a) Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925 20

(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose 25

(3) Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation 34

(4) Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit .. 39

2. Remedy of Defects without Service of Formal Notice.

Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied in consequence of informal action .. 108

3. Action under Statutory Powers during the year.

(a) Proceedings under Sections 9 and 10 of the Housing Act, 1957 :

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs — Nil

(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices :

(a) By Owners .. .. .. — Nil
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners — Nil

(b) Proceedings under Public Health Acts :

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied .. .. — Nil

(2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices :

(a) By Owners .. .. .. — Nil
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners — Nil

(c) Proceedings under Section 16 of the Housing Act, 1957 :

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which demolition orders were made .. — Nil

(2) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of demolition orders .. — Nil

(3) Number of dwelling-houses demolished as a result of formal or informal procedure under Section 16 .. .. .. — 6

(4) Number of dwelling-houses closed in pursuance of an undertaking given by the owners and still in force .. .. .. — 36

(5) Number of dwelling-houses made fit as a result of formal notices under Section 16 .. — 24 *

* 24 properties converted into 22 fit houses.

(d) Proceedings under Section 18 of the Housing Act, 1957 . .. . — Nil

(e) Proceedings under Section 42, Housing Act, 1957 :

(1) Number of Clearange Areas declared .. — Nil
(2) Number of dwellings concerned in such areas — Nil
(3) Number of dwellings demolished in such areas — 2

Housing Statistics (Contd.)

4. Housing Act, 1957 - Part IV - Overcrowding.

(a) (1) Number of dwellings known to be overcrowded at the end of 1959	6
(2) Number of families dwelling therein ..	7
(3) Number of persons dwelling therein ..	47
(b) Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year	3
(c) Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year	2
(d) Number of persons concerned in relieved cases of overcrowding	12
(e) Particulars of any cases in which dwelling-houses have again become overcrowded after the local authority has taken steps for the abatement of overcrowding	Nil

Section V.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD PREMISES.

The number of food premises in the district is as follows :-

Bakehouses	7
Bread and Confectionery ..	10
Butchers	30
Catering Establishments ..	72
Greengrocers	28
Grocers	142
Fish (Wet and Fried) ..	14
Licensed Premises	109
Sweets, Ice Cream, etc. ..	46
Slaughterhouses	2
TOTAL	460

The following inspections at food premises were made during 1959 :-

Bakehouses ..	3
Food Shops ..	63
Food Vehicles ..	17
Ice Cream premises ..	9
Milk Distributors, etc.	47
Restaurants and Cafes	40
Slaughterhouses ..	740
Miscellaneous ..	27
TOTAL	946

Food Hygiene Regulations, 1955.

Contraventions of the Regulations were observed at 34 food premises during the year and resulted in the service of 24 informal notices. Eight complaints of unsatisfactory conditions at food premises were also received. Seven of these were found to be justified and were dealt with informally.

No legal proceedings were instituted.

Ice Cream.

Four applications for registration of premises for the sale of ice cream were received and approved during the year. The following table gives details of the number of premises registered at the end of 1959 :-

(a) Premises registered for the sale and storage of ice cream	209
(b) Premises registered for manufacture of preserved food	17

Milk and Dairies.

Forty-seven visits were made to milk distributors, dairies and milk shops.

Samples of milk collected and submitted for examination totalled 146, and the following table gives details of the reports received from the Pathologist :-

Type of Milk	Methy. Blue Test		Phosphatase Test		Brucella Ring Test		Biological Test			
							Brucella Abortus		M. Tuberculosis.	
	S	U	S	U	Neg.	Pos.	Neg.	Pos.	Neg.	Pos.
Tuberculin Tested (Individual, Quarter & Bulk Herd Samples)	-	-	-	-	43	19	38	1	25	-
Tuberculin Tested (Farm Bottled). (Individual, Quarter and Bulk Herd Samples)	1	-	-	-	20	43	25	18	42	-
Raw 'T.T.' (Retail Sales)	4	4	-	-	-	1	7	1	8	-
'T.T.' Pasteurised (Retail Sales)	3	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pasteurised (Retail Sales)	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTALS	9	4	4	-	63	63	70	20	75	-

It is interesting to note that more samples of raw milk failed the methylene blue test this year than on previous occasions. This cannot be attributed to the warm summer as most of these samples were taken during the first or last three months of the year.

Brucellosis.

Regular examination of raw milks for brucella has been justified as two new herd infections were discovered. Two animals of a herd of some 20 milch cows, and one out of a herd of 40 cows, were found to be secreting the organism. In both cases the farmers concerned disposed of valuable animals for slaughter. That this is a wise, if costly, procedure is confirmed by the experiences of a farmer who is endeavouring to retain infected cows in his herd. Three years ago 2 animals out of 40 were found infected. Later that year a third animal was discovered. These animals were eventually

Brucellosis (Contd.)

sold. Three further animals were found to be infected the following year but were retained in the herd. Repeat samples from two of these were positive two months later. This year positive results were obtained from 8 animals (including the two positive animals from last year).

For the first time since herd examinations have been made following reports of infected samples, a negative result was obtained from one herd of 14 cows. As milk from the herd is sent in bulk to a dairy for pasteurisation no further 'follow-up' has been made at the farm.

Registrations and Licences.

Details of registrations and licences granted during 1959 are set out herewith :-

(1) Registrations.

(a) Milk Distributors ..	48
(b) Dairy Premises (other than dairy farms)	2

(2) Licences granted under :

(a) The Milk (Special Designation)(Pasteurised and Sterilised Milk) Regulations, 1949 to 1953 :

(i) Dealers	35
(ii) Supplementary ..	11

(b) The Milk (Special Designation)(Raw Milk) Regulations, 1949 to 1954 :

(i) Dealers	27
(ii) Supplementary ..	11

Slaughterhouses.

The slaughterhouses at Westbourne and Yapton continued in use during the year. All carcases and offal from animals slaughtered are inspected by the Council's Public Health Inspectors, and in order to prevent uninspected meat being sold to the public, the Inspectors have to do a considerable amount of evening and week-end work.

Byelaws made by the Council with respect to the 'Sanitary Condition and Management of Private Slaughterhouses' came into force on the 1st November, 1956.

Slaughterhouses (Contd.)

Details of the carcases inspected and of meat condemned at the two slaughterhouses during 1959 are set out below. The number of carcases inspected for the three previous years are also included :-

Number killed and inspected during 1959:	Cattle	Cows	Calves	Sheep	Pigs
	1565	1198	1967	8496	10967
All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci:					
Whole carcases condemned	9	45	23	54	64
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	555	500	11	1129	2128
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis & cysticerci	36.0	45.5	1.7	13.9	20.0
Tuberculosis only:					
Whole carcases condemned	1	-	-	-	1
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	2	2	-	-	115
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis	0.19	0.16	-	-	1.06
Cysticercosis:					
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	39	11	-	-	-
Carcases submitted to treatment by refrigeration	39	11	-	-	-
Generalised and totally condemned	-	1	-	-	-
Percentage of the number inspected affected with cysticerci	2.5	1.00	-	-	-

Year	Carcases Inspected	Cattle Units
1959	24,193	10,602
1958	20,158	9,501
1957	17,973	8,418
1956	15,475	7,226

Meat Condemned at Westbourne and Yapton Slaughterhouses.

	Description.	Lbs.	Reason.
BEASTS:	Whole Carcases and Offals	600	Tuberculosis
	Parts of Carcases and Offals	107	Tuberculosis
	Whole Carcases and Offals	520	Cysticercus Bovis
	Parts of Carcases and Offals	1,692	Cysticercus Bovis
	Whole Carcases and Offals	24,018)	Various Other
	Parts of Carcases and Offals	15,816)	Diseases
CALVES:	Whole Carcases and Offals	1,598)	
	Parts of Carcases and Offals	20)	
SHEEP:	Whole Carcases and Offals	2,306)	
	Parts of Carcases and Offals	2,383)	
PIGS:	Whole Carcases and Offals	7,263)	
	Parts of Carcases and Offals	5,645)	
	Whole Carcases and Offals	470	Tuberculosis
	Parts of Carcases and Offals	1,220	Tuberculosis
	TOTAL	63,658	

The amount of meat condemned for Tuberculosis has shown a marked decrease during the past four years, particularly in bovine animals. In 1956, the percentages for cattle, cows and pigs were 3.6., 13.9 and 1.29 respectively, and these may be compared with the figures indicated in the table on page 41.

Slaughterhouse Hygiene.

How clean is a Slaughterhouse Wiping Cloth ? A spot sample of the water used for wiping down carcases taken during the slaughtering operation was reported to contain 18,000+ Coliform and 18,000+ Bacterial Coli per 100 ml.

Needless to say orders were given forthwith for a supply of suitable sterilent to be used, but educating the slaughtermen in its proper and continued use has not been easy. To prove the need for continual changing of water containing sterilent, further samples were taken as follows :-

	Plate Count	Coliform	Bacterial Coli.
After wiping 5 sheep	900	Nil	Nil
After wiping 16 sheep	37,000	90,000	50,000

It is interesting to note that water in the pig scalding tank at the end of the day's use, after only 18 pigs had been scalded, showed heavy contamination and a count of 2500 coliform and B. Coli per 100 ml. were recorded in the sample.

Meat and Other Foods Condemned at Food Premises.

Description.	Weight (Lbs.)
Tinned Meats	268
Tinned Vegetables & Soups	103
Tinned Fruits	22
Tinned Milks	28
Miscellaneous	13
Total	434

Unsound meat is despatched to an approved manufacturing company and converted to animal feed, fertilisers, etc., while tinned foodstuffs are surrendered to the Department and deposited on the Council's refuse tips.

Slaughter of Animals Act, 1958.

Nine licences to slaughter animals were granted during 1959.

Handling, Wrapping and Delivery of Food.

Byelaws originally made under Section 15 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1938, and brought into operation on the 16th April 1950, still apply.

Food Adulteration.

The Food Adulteration Sections of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955, are administered by the West Sussex County Council, and details of the number of samples and of commodities taken in the Rural District during 1959 are not available for inclusion in this report.

Water Cress.

No action has been necessary with regard to the water cress beds in the district.

Section VI.

PREVALENCE AND CONTROL OF DISEASES.

During 1959, there were notified 590 cases of Measles, 14 cases of Dysentery, 24 cases of Whooping Cough, 44 cases of Scarlet Fever, and 7 cases of Food Poisoning.

During the year the Council approved the suggestion that all manual workers and officers on "outside" duties should be given the opportunity of protection against Tetanus infection at the Council's expense.

Although the incidence of Tetanus ("lockjaw") is low, it is a very distressing condition with a high mortality. Moreover, the injection of Anti Tetanus Serum into an individual, after he has suffered a wound which might be infected, is followed not infrequently by unpleasant reactions especially if he has been sensitised by a previous similar infection.

There are however available, preparations of Tetanus Toxoid which can be used deliberately to give a greatly enhanced immunity to Tetanus infection in advance. If a wound is sustained after this protection, a further "boosting" injection of Tetanus Toxoid is given instead of Anti Tetanus Serum without the risk of reactions associated with the latter.

Ninety members of the staff accepted this offer and so far 124 injections have been given.

Injections of Influenza vaccine were also offered to the staff and 171 people responded. As there was no outbreak of Influenza locally during the winter however, no conclusion could be drawn as to the effectiveness of this particular vaccine.

Medical Examinations.

Twenty-three medical examinations were carried out for the District Council during the year. A further 104 examinations for the West Sussex County Council (including candidates for Teachers Colleges) were also carried out during 1959.

Cancer.

The number of deaths attributed to Cancer during the year was 120 (62 males, 58 females) (89 in 1958).

The Cancer Death Rate for 1959 is 2.49 per 1,000 of the home population (1.84 for the previous year).

Corresponding rates for England and Wales, the Administrative County, and the Urban and Rural Districts of West Sussex are 2.14., 2.62., 2.67 and 2.55 respectively.

Cancer (Contd.)

Of the 120 deaths recorded during 1959, the following table gives details of the localisation of the disease :-

	Male	Female	Total
Brain	3	1	4
Alimentary Tract & Digestive Organs:			
Oesophagus	3	1	4
Stomach	5	2	7
Caecum	1	1	2
Colon	2	10	12
Rectum	4	3	7
Liver	3	3	6
Pancreas	2	4	6
Respiratory System:			
Larynx	2	-	2
Lung, bronchus	25	6	31
Urinary Organs:			
Kidney	-	1	1
Bladder	3	1	4
Female Genital Organs:			
Uterus	-	4	4
Ovary	-	2	2
Breast	-	10	10
Male Genital Organs:			
Prostate	5	-	5
Leukaemia	2	1	3
Thyroid	-	2	2
Other Sites	2	6	8
Total Deaths from Cancer	62	58	120

Cigarette smokers might note that of the 120 deaths caused by Cancer, 31 were cases of lung cancer - more than one-quarter - and a high proportion of these might have been prevented if more people smoked less.

Diphtheria.

(a) Notifications. No cases of Diphtheria were notified during 1959, nor were any deaths registered as due to this cause. No confirmed cases have occurred in the district since 1946.

(b) Immunisation. Immunisation against Diphtheria is carried out either at the Maternity and Child Welfare Clinics or by the General Practitioners.

Diphtheria (Contd.)

During 1959, 37 children of school age, and 516 children under five years of age, completed a full course of primary immunisation, and 71 children received 'follow-up' injections.

The numbers of children immunised annually since 1952, and also the corresponding number of live births, are as follows :-

Year	Primary Immunisation		Booster Doses	Live Births
	0-5 yrs.	5-15 yrs.		
1952	326	101	348	659
1953	348	61	337	684
1954	510	116	598	704
1955	643	130	525	690
1956	486	53	422	673
1957	505	52	180	685
1958	473	16	70	679
1959	516	37	271	672

NOT LESS THAN 75% OF CHILDREN SHOULD BE PROTECTED BEFORE THEIR FIRST BIRTHDAY.

Food Poisoning.

Seven cases were notified (17 in 1958, 25 in 1957). All were isolated cases - there were no outbreaks.

Do these figures indicate a progressive decrease in the incidence of food infections ? The figures in themselves are small and probably inconclusive, but they might be said to show a trend of improvement if only they could be relied upon. Unfortunately notification figures for food poisoning are quite unreliable as only the most serious cases need or invoke medical aid. Consequently there are probably more cases unrecorded than appear as notifications.

Measles.

Cases notified totalled 590 (436 in 1958). They occurred throughout the first nine months of the year.

Pneumonia.

One case of Pneumonia was notified (3 cases in 1958). The number of deaths registered during 1959 as due to all forms of Pneumonia totalled 23.

Poliomyelitis.

As in 1958, no cases were notified during the year under review.

Vaccination against poliomyelitis is available to everyone under 40 years of age. Application forms are available at the Council Offices at Pallant House, Chichester; at County Hall and at Health Centres and Welfare Clinics.

Scarlet Fever.

Forty-four notifications of this disease were received (20 in 1958).

Spirochoetal Jaundice.

No cases were reported during 1959.

Sonne Dysentery.

Fourteen cases were notified (5 in 1958).

There were two outbreaks at schools in the district - at Chidham and Walberton. At both schools communal roller towels were replaced with paper towels, antiseptic lotion provided and the outbreaks were quickly controlled.

A few cases also occurred at the Army Families Camp at Westbourne.

Investigations carried out in connection with these outbreaks were as follows :-

Individuals sampled	220
Total specimens collected	258
Specimens positive	45
Individuals positive	34
Specimens negative	213

Tuberculosis.

Thirty-five cases (33 pulmonary, 2 non-pulmonary) were added to the Register - 14 primary notifications, 19 cases moving into the district as transfers from other areas, and 2 cases previously removed from the register but who returned to the district during 1959. In 1958, 40 cases were added to the register.

Thirty-seven cases were removed from the register - 17 on leaving the district, 17 after being cured of the disease, and 3 who died.

Tuberculosis (Contd.)

The Death Rate from Pulmonary Tuberculosis for 1959 is 0.06 per 1,000 of the home population (0.10 in 1958). The rate for the Administrative County is 0.06.

The following table gives details of cases on the tuberculosis register and of new cases added during the year:-

		Pulmonary Cases			Non-Pulmonary Cases			Total Cases (all forms)		
		M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total
1	No. on Register at 1st January, 1959	136	88	224	10	11	21	146	99	245
2	Primary Notifications received in 1959	7	5	12	-	2	2	7	7	14
3	Cases removed and returning in 1959	2	-	2	-	-	-	2	-	2
4	Cases moved into area as transfers	11	8	19	-	-	-	11	8	19
	TOTALS	156	101	257	10	13	23	166	114	280
5	Cases removed from Register in 1959	19	12	31	4	2	6	23	14	37
6	Cases on Register at 31. 12. 59.	137	89	226	6	11	17	143	100	243

Cases Added to the Register in 1959:

Age Periods	New Cases				Transfers	
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary	
	M	F	M	F	M	F
0 -	-	-	-	-	-	-
5 -	-	1	-	-	-	-
15 -	3	3	-	-	1	3
25 -	-	-	-	1	4	2
35 -	1	-	-	-	3	2
45 -	-	1	-	-	1	-
55 -	1	-	-	-	3	1
65 -	2	-	-	1	1	-
TOTALS	7	5	-	2	13	8

Whooping Cough.

Twenty-four cases were notified in 1959 (12 in 1958). The incidence of Whooping Cough in the district since 1950 is shown in the table on page 50.

Table showing Cases of Infectious Diseases Notified during the Year 1959

Disease	Total Cases Notified			Total Deaths	Age Distribution of Notified Cases											
	M	F	Total		0-	1-	2-	3-	4-	5-	10-	15-	25-	35-	45-	65-
Scarlet Fever	20	24	44	-	-	-	2	-	1	17	22	-	-	2	-	-
Whooping Cough	13	11	24	-	2	1	2	2	2	11	4	-	-	-	-	-
Measles	308	282	590	-	10	35	40	69	40	345	50	1	-	-	-	-
Tuberculosis-respiratory	7	5	12	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	6	-	1	2	2
other forms	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Dysentery	8	6	14	-	-	1	1	1	-	5	2	-	2	2	-	-
Puerperal Pyrexia	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-
Pneumonia	-	1	1	23	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Food Poisoning	2	5	7	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	2	1	-	1
Erysipelas	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
TOTALS	359	338	697	27	12	38	46	72	43	378	80	8	6	6	3	5

No notifications were received of the undermentioned diseases :-

Cholera
Diphtheria
Enteric Fevers
Encephalitis (Acute)
Infective Jaundice
Malaria
Meningococcal Infection
Plague
Relapsing Fever
Ophthalmia Neonatorum
Poliomyelitis
Smallpox
Typhus Fever

Infectious Diseases

1950 - 1959

Disease	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959
Dysentery	-	-	1	3	12	49	8	49	5	14
Encephalitis . ..	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	-	-
Food Poisoning ..	1	6	1	6	1	13	6	25	17	7
Measles	59	725	104	1014	22	675	633	302	436	590
Meningococcal Infections	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	2	-	-
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Pneumonia	5	3	5	25	8	4	11	7	3	1
Poliomyelitis)Paralytic	10	-	7	9	-	10	1	7	-	-
Poliomyelitis)Non-Paralytic				9	-	10	2	12	-	-
Puerperal Pyrexia ..	3	2	1	2	-	1	1	3	3	2
Scarlet Fever . ..	19	20	22	26	17	11	10	19	20	44
Tuberculosis)Pulmonary	22	16	34	17	20	15	16	21	20	12
Tuberculosis)Non-Pulmonary	4	4	9	5	3	1	2	2	-	2
Whooping Cough ..	90	161	24	129	168	48	45	118	12	24